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degree. For instance, distribution has been covered in twelve pages, rent as a cost item in two pages, depreciation as a cost item in three pages, good-will in three pages, valuation of capital goods in six pages, and taxation in nine pages.

M. J. SHUGRUE.

TAUSSIG, F. W. *Principles of economics*. Vol. II. Third revised edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. 576.)

VON KOCH, F. M. *On the theories of free trade and protection: a survey and a criticism*. (London: King. 1922. Pp. 34. 1s.)

Property, its duties and rights historically, philosophically and religiously regarded. Essays by various writers with an introduction by the BISHOP OF OXFORD. New edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xxiv, 243. \$2.)

Economic History and Geography

NEW BOOKS

ALZONA, E. *Some French contemporary opinions of the Russian Revolution of 1905*. Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. C, no. 2. (New York: Longmans Green. 1921. Pp. 117.)

BABELON, E. C. F. *Les monnaies grecques; aperçu historique*. (Paris: Payot. 1921. Pp. 160. 4 fr.)

BIDOU, H. and others. *Les conséquences de la guerre*. Conferences organized by the society of former pupils of l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. (Paris: Lib. Félix Alcan. 1921. Pp. 189. 7 fr.)

BOISSONADE, B. *The travail dans l'Europe chrétienne au moyen âge*. (Paris: Lib. Félix Alcan. 1921. 18 fr.)

BRAND, R. H. *War and national finance*. (New York: Longmans Green. 1921. Pp. xii, 287. \$5.)

BRINCKMEYER, H. Hugo Stinnes. Translated by A. B. KUTTNER. (New York: Huebsch. 1921. Pp. ix, 150. \$1.50.)

Contains chapters on the Mining Trust and the Electro Mining Trust. Final two chapters are entitled "Stinnes and the socialization of industries" and "The significance of Stinnes in German economic development."

BRYCE, J. *International relations*. Eight lectures delivered in the United States in August, 1921. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xii, 275. \$2.50.)

Lecture III, entitled "Non-political influences affecting international relations," discusses commercial and economic interests, as, for example, international trade, tariff, fishery rights, international finance.

ERNST, R. *Die Eingliederung der vertriebenen Elsass-Lothringer in das deutsche Wirtschaftsleben im Augenblick seines Tiefstandes*. (Berlin: Vereinigung Wissenschaftlicher Verleger. 1921. Pp. viii, 187. 20 M.)

FISHER, O. P. *Autobiography of Orrin Paul Fisher, banker and financier*. (San Francisco: San Francisco Pub. Co. 1921. Pp. vii, 347.)

FOURNIER, J. *La Chambre de Commerce de Marseille et ses représentants permanents à Paris 1599-1875*. (Marseilles: Barlatier. 1920. Pp. 334.)

FULLER, W. D. *American industries*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922.)

GILBERT, B. *Old England, a God's-eye view of a village*. (London: Collins. 1922. 20 s.)

HARPER, W. H., editor. *Chicago, a history and forecast*. (Chicago: Chicago Assoc. of Commerce. 1921. Pp. 256.)

HAZARD, B. E. *The organization of the boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts before 1875*. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. x, 293. \$3.50.)

The author has made a careful study of the genesis and development of the boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts to 1875. An interesting feature of the volume, imposed upon the author for want of printed material, is the record of oral sources obtained from some thirty or more persons born from eighty to one hundred years ago, all of whom were engaged at one time or another in the shoe business. In addition, Miss Hazard had access to record and account books, as well as to the customary range of newspapers and histories. The adequacy of these sources, and the care in the treatment of the material, render the volume a valuable contribution to the history of one of our most important industries. An appendix, covering upwards of half the volume, contains extracts from a number of inaccessible sources. The history of the industry is traced in order through the various phases of home and handicraft manufacture, and in the domestic and factory stages. A final chapter is devoted to The Human Element in the Boot and Shoe Industry.

According to the author, the information gathered in her research seems to confirm "inductively and with definite evidence of the transitions, the stages of evolution set forth by Karl Bücher," with the qualification that "although the stages are distinct as to characteristics and essential features, they are not so as to time, for overlaps and survivals occur." Apparently there were two phases of the home stage, namely, purely home-made boots and itinerant cobbler's work. Likewise, the handicraft stage is marked by two phases, namely, bespoke work, and extra-sale work. These features are studied in connection with the development of the industry in New England towns.

Three phases are noted in the domestic stage. The first, covering the years from 1760 to 1810, is the putting-out system. The second, dating from about 1810 to 1837, is characterized chiefly by "specialization in processes and the rise of the central shop." The third phase, covering the years from 1837 to 1855, is distinguished by various characteristics, including the growth of distinct boot and shoe centers, the expansion of the business to secure new markets and new classes of trade, and hence the introduction of new styles and of a great variety of shoes. The California and frontier trade begins to have a pronounced effect on the industry. Meanwhile, "a new stage of organization came in the boot and shoe industry, bringing to an end not only the third phase but the main life of the domestic stage, where the putting-out system had prevailed and the entrepreneur had worked in his central shop while the domestic workers labored in their 'ten-footers.' Only the 'making,' i.e., lasting and bottoming, of sewed shoes continued to be done by domestic workers far into the next period, until the McKay machine for sewing soles and

finally the Goodyear welting machine put an end to this last survival of the domestic system." Under phase one of the factory stage, covering the years from 1855 to 1875, the author discusses the growth of the new organization, of new financial problems, the effect of the Civil War on the boot and shoe industry, the rise of modern labor problems, and other subjects peculiar to this period.

ISAAC LIPPINCOTT.

HEBERT, F. *Forty years prospecting and mining in the Black Hills of South Dakota*. (Rapid City, S. D.: Rapid City Daily Journal. 1921. Pp. 199.)

HERSENT, G. and others. *L'outillage économique de la France*. Conferences organized by the society of former pupils of l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. (Paris: Lib. Félix Alcan. 1921. Pp. 237. 8 fr.)

KEYNES, J. M. *A revision of the treaty*. Being a sequel to *The economic consequences of the peace*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1922. Pp. viii, 242. \$2.)

LANDAU-ALDANOV, M. A. *Lenin*. Authorized translation from the French. (New York: Dutton. 1922. Pp. ix, 241. \$3.)

OSGOOD, E. L. *A history of industry*. (Boston: Ginn. 1921. Pp. 430. \$1.72.)

As this handy text traces human industry from the time of the stone age to the present, including the countries of the ancient Orient, Europe, and America, each subject is necessarily treated in the briefest possible paragraphs. The title is somewhat misleading; this is not true history, as it records results mainly, not the causes also which produced those results. It is a broad survey or outline of the chief phases of industrial development. It aims to show to high-school students economic laws in action in the past as a preliminary to a short course in economics in which they can apply these laws to the problems of today. A sketch of the whole field of industry in the United States occupies the last quarter of the volume. The colonial period is handled in two chapters, one setting forth general industrial conditions in the colonies, the other describing the various industries and trades carried on. Next, the development between 1808 and 1865 is summarized in twenty pages under the heading *The Industrial Revolution*. A short chapter of eight pages states the effects of the Civil War on economic conditions, and the last thirty pages deal with industry since 1865. The illustrations are exceedingly well chosen; for these the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been largely drawn upon. The author's teaching experience appears in the excellent arrangement of the material, and in the use of bold-face type to indicate leading subjects and italics for the sub-divisions. There are the usual topics for discussion and reading references.

AMELIA C. FORD.

PARKER, E. H. *China, her history, diplomacy, and commerce from the earliest times to the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1917*. (New York: Dutton. 1922. \$5.)

PASVOLSKY, L. *Russia in the Far East*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. ix, 181. \$1.75.)

PETTIGREW, R. F. *Triumphant plutocracy. The story of American*

public life from 1870 to 1920. (New York: Direct Sales Book Agency, 31 Union Square. 1922. Pp. 445. \$1.)

PROUT, H. G. *A life of George Westinghouse.* (New York: Scribner's. 1921. Pp. xi, 375. \$2.50.)

STEWART, W. *J. Keir Hardie: a biography.* With an introduction by J. RAMSAY MACDONALD. (London: Cassell. 1922. Pp. 387. 15 s.)

WELBOURNE, E. *A social and industrial history of England. Modern times.* (London: Collins. 1922. Pp. 212.)

The American Jewish year book, 5682, October 3, 1921, to September 22, 1922. Vol. XXIII. Edited by H. SCHNEIDERMAN. (Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Soc. of America. 1921. Pp. x, 423.)

The proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences. The conferences of 1899 to 1907, index volume. Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, director. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. viii, 272.)

The revival of American business. Edited by C. H. CRENNAN. (Philadelphia: Am. Academy of Polit. and Soc. Sci. 1921. Pp. xxviii, 196.)

The Westover journal of John A. Selden, Esqr., 1858-1862. Edited by J. S. BASSETT and S. B. FAY. Smith College studies in history, vol. VI, no. 4. (Northampton, Mass.: Smith College, Dept. of History. 1921. Pp. 257-330.)

Year book of the state of Colorado, 1921. (Denver: State Board of Immigration. 1921. Pp. 145.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry and Fisheries

NEW BOOKS

ADAMS, R. L. *Farm management; a textbook for student, investigator, and investor.* (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1921. Pp. xx, 671.)

BAILEY, L. H. *Cyclopedia of farm crops.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xvi, 699. \$6.)

BIZZELL, W. B. *Farm tenantry in the United States. A study of farm tenantry and its economic and social consequences on rural welfare with special reference to conditions in the South and Southwest.* Bulletin 278. (College Station, Texas: Texas Agri. Experiment Sta., Division of Farm and Ranch Economics. 1921. Pp. 408.)

After an introduction of more than one hundred pages, in which the author, finding the origin of farm tenantry in the feudal system, traces its development through the centuries to the United States, he summarizes the theories of the principal early economists on the subject and gives a classification of the practical forms of land tenure today.

The chief problems of tenantry in this country are stated as follows: "The effect of agricultural production on cultivation of land by a number of tenants out of due proportion to actual farm owners; the undesirability, from the standpoint of agricultural production, of a large farm population composed of farm tenants who have abandoned hope of acquiring a farm home; the undesirability, from the standpoint of the good of the rural community, of a large farm population composed of tenants who